1:Layard E-5 (1914-1915) 1942
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common way leading to the village, go together into their dwelling enclosures, where the women set about cooking, while the men glance around their property to see that everything is in order and no untoward circumstance has occurred during the day. If we now accompany a man into his house we shall see, firstly, at the far end and somewhat to one side, the pit for his earth-oven, and, on the other side, a small bamboo frame, furnished with wooden pillow, and covered with a mat roughly plaited from the fronds of coconut leaves, which is his bed. If a young son is living with him, there will be two. Both beds are on what is called the "Upper" side of the house. This may be either side, but once chosen cannot be altered. Stuck into the thatch, or hooked on to the rafters which support it, grimed and preserved with the smoke of innumerable fires, are the objects he treasures. Polished stone blades hafted to adze-shaped handles for heavy garden work, felling of trees, cutting of roots. Shell adze blades, similarly hafted, for carving and for hollowing out canoes and gongs. Both these in many different sizes, and the latter of different shells, the larger ground down from giant clams and the smaller from small spiral shells. The delicate jaws of flying foxes, bracelets of pigs' tusks or turbo shell, arm-badges such as have been already mentioned. Feathered head-dresses for various occasions, badges of office or of Maki degree. Bunches of leaves for magic. If he is a sorcerer or rain-maker he will have, hidden away, the carved rain-stones and much other paraphernalia essential to his trade.

Cooking the evening meal.

Having surveyed these, the native home from his garden will decide whether to eat in his own dwelling-house or with his fellows in the precincts of the Lodge. If at home, his wife cooks for him, though not on her fire but on his. More usually, however, he will go to the Lodge. Here other men of his joint-family are gathered. Inside the Lodge the large earth-oven, a hole dug in the ground, sometimes surrounded by a lining of stones, is emptied. Fresh firewood is brought and kindled, or the old fire made up. On this round pebbles are laid to heat. Meanwhile the evening meal is being prepared. Yams, the staple diet, are scraped on to a leaf. If the day is an ordinary one, and no sacrifice has been recently performed, the only adjuncts are such small titbits as have been gathered during the day—an odd breadfruit or two, leaves of the native "cabbage," a flying fox, fish, shell-fish, turtles' eggs, prawns, eels, but if there has been a sacrifice, parts of a pig, or fowl. These are all placed on the yam-scrapings, and a fresh layer of these placed on top. Then the whole pudding is wrapped in layer upon layer of leaves so as to preserve it from direct contact with the fire or earth, and to keep in the juices. Meanwhile the pebbles placed on the fire have become red-hot. Half these are now removed by means of wooden tongs, and the wrapped